

**Amendments to the Specification**

Please replace the paragraph on page 9, beginning with line 1 through line 14 with the following rewritten paragraph -

Any antioxidant in a physiological formulation for ocular administration may be used. One antioxidant is Vitamin C, which is also known as ascorbic acid or L-ascorbic acid. Vitamin C is unstable in the presence of oxygen and decomposes to form L-ascorbic acid 2-hydrogen sulfate, and then dehydroascorbic acid. Providing a stabilizing agent with Vitamin C reduces or eliminates its tendency to be oxidized in solution, and hence the stabilizing agent guards against Vitamin C deterioration. Another example of an antioxidant is Vitamin E ( $\alpha$ -tocopherol). Vitamin E may be in the form of tocopherol or its esters, for example, tocopheryl acetate. Another example of an antioxidant is Vitamin A, which may be in the form of retinol or its ester or acids, for example, retinyl palmitate or retinoic acid. Thus, it will be appreciated that derivatives of Vitamins C, E, and A are also included within the scope of antioxidants. A stabilized form of any of these antioxidants may be used separately or in combination in the ocular solution.

Please replace the paragraph on page 15, beginning with line 15 through line 17 with the following rewritten paragraph -

An ocular solution containing up to about 10% Vitamin C and cysteine at a concentration in the range of about 0.2% by weight of Vitamin C to about 2.3% by weight of [[the]] Vitamin C is prepared.